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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
4	Case No. 12-12020-mg	
5	x	
6	In the Matter of:	
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8	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, et al.,	
9		
10	Debtors.	
11	x	
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13	United States Bankruptcy Court	
14	One Bowling Green	
15	New York, New York	
16		
17	July 28, 2014	
18	4:34 PM	
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21	BEFORE:	
22	HON. MARTIN GLENN	
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
24		
25		
	eScribers, LLC (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net www.escribers.net	
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Telephone Conference, on the Record, Regarding Mediation and Discovery Matters in Reference to the Reed Evidentiary Hearing. Transcribed by: Sharona Shapiro eScribers, LLC 700 West 192nd Street, Suite #607 New York, NY 10040 (973)406-2250 operations@escribers.net

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: -- Glenn. We're on the record in Residential Capital, number 12-12020. This telephone hearing, which is on the record, is being held in connection with the contested matter concerning the claims filed by Frank and Christina Reed.

The claims are the subject of two orders of the Court, one order, the first of them, sustaining, in part, and overruling, in part, the ResCap borrower trust objection to the Reed's claims. That order was entered on July 11th, 2014. The second order was the order establishing procedures for trial of the contested matter, and it was entered on July 22, 2014.

Since those orders were entered, I received two letters, one from Frank Reed -- it's ECF docket 7302; it's a letter dated July 23, 2012 -- and a response, which is the letter from Norman Rosenbaum, dated July 25th, 2014, and it's ECF 7303.

Could you make your appearances, for the trust?

MR. WISHNEW: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jordan

Wishnew, Morrison & Foerster, for the ResCap borrower claims

trust.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WISHNEW: On the phone with me is my co-counsel, Barbara Hager, from the firm of Reed Smith.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HAGER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And Mr. Reed?

MR. REED: Your Honor, Frank Reed here --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. REED: -- plaintiff -- or creditor, pro se.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Reed, your letter was the first that triggered this hearing. There are two aspects to that -- well, or one, where you refer to the unsuccessful settlement meeting which I had directed occur, and you've requested mediation. The response from the trust deals with the mediation request and also deals with discovery issues.

Let me hear you first, Mr. Reed.

MR. REED: Your Honor, I -- as I put in my letter, probably more articulate than I can here orally, I felt that there was a good-faith effort on our part. I know there was great expense and energy put forth to put together proofs in a more, I guess, recognizable form for the trust, culling from the documents that were submitted, so that there could be an intelligent discussion about the damages. And I got the impression that those were not considered, that it was issues of law that I felt -- I don't want to provoke anyone here, but I felt that were perhaps misstated, according to my understanding of them, and therefore the negotiations weren't happening in a productive way. And they were maybe

misunderstood by the other side, but at worst, misstated, and that the -- as I said, I don't know if this was entered into in good faith.

And I think I put in my letter that I'm trying to do whatever I can to do as the Romans do, I guess you would say, in a common fashion, in this environment. And if I misunderstand something, or if I'm misreading a situation, I don't know what to say, and that's why I asked for the mediation, because a third party or an arbitrator, third party neutral, would give me a better sense, perhaps, of what's happening.

THE COURT: Mr. Wishnew, do you want to respond?

MR. WISHNEW: Sure, Your Honor. Prior to the

settlement discussion, I did ask Mr. Reed to give me a

calculation of his damages and the basis for his damages. I

had an opportunity to review that with our client, the borrower

claims trust. And we went into the meeting and opened the

meeting explaining why the borrower claims trust was not

convinced that there were legal bases for the remaining claims

not otherwise expunged through the Court's earlier order.

We felt we spent a fair amount of time, operating in good faith throughout the discussion, trying to explain to Mr. Reed what the flaws were, we felt, in the underlying legal theories that remain in dispute. We made settlement offers. They were not consistent with Mr. Reed's value of his claims.

And we, at a certain point, were simply talking past one another, and we felt it was productive -- we felt it was best to stop or not proceed any further with the settlement discussion because we were just too far apart in how we valued the remaining claims.

The borrower claims trust went into this negotiation hopeful that a resolution could be reached, but we have very strong feelings about the strength of Mr. Reed's claims, or I should say, lack of strength of his claims. And our willingness to settle is reflective of what we think are the strengths and weaknesses of those claims.

Again, as I mentioned in our letter -- or as we mentioned in our letter, this was nearly a three-hour discussion. We spent a lot of time with Mr. Reed. We operated the entire time in good faith. But unfortunately, we were not able to come to a mutual understanding.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Wishnew, would you address the discovery issues?

MR. WISHNEW: Certainly, Your Honor. After we got your -- so after the Court's first decision on the merits of the claims, we approached Mr. Reed by e-mail, suggesting a schedule by which the parties could complete discovery of one another on the remaining claims.

That was an e-mail, I think, sent out -- that was on July 14th. We met with Mr. Reed three days later on July 17th.

And when the settlement discussions concluded, we asked him, okay, do you have any feedback for us on our proposed schedule for discovery. And at that point in time, his answer was: No, I don't have a response right now. I'm still trying to get counsel. I'll let you know in the next forty-eight hours.

Fast forward to the following Monday, and that is
Monday July 21st, and again, what -- in our initial schedule
with Mr. Reed we had proposed that the parties identify their
experts and fact witnesses that they intend to offer at trial
by Monday, July 21st. We disclosed our single fact witness.
And Mr. Reed then sent back an e-mail saying here are my thirty
witnesses; twenty-seven fact and three extra witnesses.

Given the breadth of Mr. Reed's witness list, we wanted to try and understand the subject matter or topics for which each witness was being offered. And we tried to schedule a mutually convenient time to speak with him and were never able to get that. At a certain point, we said we need to speak with you before noon on Thursday, or we need the Court's assistance to try to help us through this.

I'd say Thursday afternoon or -- I'm sorry, Thursday morning, we are informed by Ms. Anderson, in Your Honor's chambers, of the July 23rd letter. We review that, we prepare our response, and then Friday evening, we are then served with a motion for reconsideration of the Court's July 11th decision.

I would add also, Your Honor, that at this point,

1	we've identified we are two to three weeks into a potential
2	discovery period which is supposed to expire on August 22nd.
3	We've disclosed witnesses. We've sent out document demands and
4	other written discovery, and we're no further than we were
5	earlier in July.
6	So we're mindful of each party having opportunity to
7	take discovery, but we're also mindful that we do have a
8	discovery deadline of August 22nd, and a trial of September
9	15th. So we would like to ensure that this matter is
10	adequately addressed, but at the same time, that the proposed
11	scheduling does not slip too far so that this matter doesn't
12	drag on.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Wishnew, did Mr. Reed identify to you
14	the names and contact information of the fact and expert
15	witnesses?
16	MR. WISHNEW: No, Your Honor, all we have are names at
17	this point.
18	THE COURT: So you have names of the twenty-seven fact
19	witnesses?
20	MR. WISHNEW: Correct, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Okay.
22	MR. REED: Your Honor?
23	THE COURT: I'm going to give you a chance
24	MR. REED: The
25	THE COURT: Mr. Reed, stop. I'll give you a

1 chance.

What discovery -- did you serve written discovery on Mr. Reed, Mr. Wishnew?

MR. WISHNEW: Yes, Your Honor. We served document requests, interrogatories, as well as requests for admissions. Those discovery demands, Your Honor, were sent to Mr. Reed, electronically and by overnight mail, on July 17th.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Reed, do you want to address the discovery issues?

MR. REED: Yes, Your Honor. The list is comprised of experts and fact witnesses that are all, again, culled from all the information that was sent there. If I was supposed to give their contact information, I can do that. It's already in the file. Their disclosure does not give me a contact information for their sole witness.

I am -- even though I did not agree, necessarily, to what they proposed, I am complying with it. And the last week, when they wanted to talk to me about the witnesses, I think Ms. Hager, who is on the phone, sent me an e-mail about maybe stipulating to certain facts what the witnesses would be discussing. And I called her back about a half a dozen times, and we were playing phone tag. There was no intention to dodge anyone. I would call several times a day; we were just missing each other. And I don't -- there's no intention to obstruct this process.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this, Mr. Reed -and I will tell you, I cannot conceive of how you could need
thirty witnesses on the issues as to which the Court overruled
the trust's objections. Can you give me the gist of what you
anticipate the witnesses to testify -- I don't mean each one.

My concern, in part, Mr. Reed, is from your earlier papers -- when I say your earlier papers, before the Court ruled on the objection to the claims -- you had a very expansive view of what damages you believe you'd be entitled to seek and recover from the trust, at least in terms of having an allowed proof of claim.

The Court's ruling, in sustaining, in part, and overruling, in part, the trust's objection, I think, substantially narrows what are the issues that are in play. So it seems to me that whatever damages you would be permitted to seek have to be specifically related to the one property as to which the debtors commenced their foreclosure action.

In earlier reading of your papers, your -- what I would refer to as your expansive view of potentially recoverable damages suggested that their action -- that the GMACM action resulted in you losing other business opportunities, other finance opportunities. That's all a nonstarter. So what is it that these twenty-seven fact witnesses, in your view, are going to testify to?

MR. REED: Your Honor, I apologize but I didn't hear

that last two sentences and you said about the financing and

MR. REED: Your Honor, I apologize but I didn't hear

that last two sentences and you said about the financing and --

THE COURT: Yeah, let --

MR. REED: -- other properties.

THE COURT: Yeah, when I read your papers before there was a decision, you seemed to be taking the position that you would be entitled to recover damages not limited to the one property as to which GMACM commenced foreclosure but to other business ventures, opportunities, things of that nature, none of which in my view can you recover any damages for.

What survives in your lawsuit on several different theories is that GMACM undertook wrongful foreclosure by not giving you the notice required by New Jersey law. They were negligent in doing that. You argue that they breached a contract. That claim only survived because you pointed to the place in their foreclosure pleading where they claim that they owned the note and they were taking the position they didn't own the note.

It was in light of the alleged wrongful foreclosure that the Consumer Fraud Act claim survived. Arguably a punitive damage claim survived. But all of that focuses solely upon this one property. I can't conceive of how you could have twenty-seven fact witnesses who would testify with respect to this one property and the alleged wrongful foreclosure action

that was commenced. What is it that you think you're going to use twenty-seven witnesses -- fact witnesses to put in proof?

MR. REED: Your Honor, I am utterly confused and

speechless at this moment regarding the limitation of the damages as I understand them and understood them and how you're articulating it now. And I --

THE COURT: Mr. Reed?

MR. REED: -- I don't know how to --

THE COURT: Mr. Reed, how many of the twenty-seven witnesses do you expect will testify about this one specific piece of property and the wrongful foreclosure action?

MR. REED: Your Honor, I'll have to go through the list to see which ones were related to that, to that property.

THE COURT: Am I correct that a majority of the witnesses you expected were going to testify about other -I'll just refer to it generally as other business opportunities that you believe you lost because of this?

MR. REED: I don't know if the majority are. I don't believe so. I think they're -- the reason the list was so long is because when counsel from the trust objected to my proofs of claim, they had indicated that anything that was in writing or a great amount of what was in writing would possibly be hearsay and I think Your Honor had said something from the bench about whether things would be admissible. And so upon my research, I started to see that, as I think counsel's paper said, "if the

person is not there present to speak about it." So there are appraisers regarding my property, realtors regarding my property -- multiple realtors regarding my property, experts about the liability in terms of the foreseeability of damage from the negligence aspects from the industry, from the foreclosure practice industry for the customary practice.

But again, Your Honor, I'm very -- I don't know where
I disconnect and I ask you to point to what -- where is the
limitation and forgive my ignorance but where is it confined to
this property? I don't understand that. Where --

THE COURT: I've just told you --

MR. REED: -- where is that?

evident, but it obviously was not. I'm telling you now that I am not going to permit you to put on evidence relating to other business opportunities, lost or otherwise. What your claims survive with respect to are wrongful foreclosure with respect to this property, if it gives rise to a Consumer Fraud Act claim -- it may and it may not. And if it gives rise to a breach of contract claim, we'll see whether there's a contract. You say there is. The debtor, at least told me there wasn't and then you correctly pointed to the place in their foreclosure complaint where they said there was. But it all relates to this one specific property.

To the extent you are arguing that you suffered

economic loss with respect to this property, as a result of the debtors' actions, yes, I believe that is a proper subject for this hearing and your effort to recover damages, but that is economic damages relating to this specific property, not to other business ventures known or unknown, imagined or unimagined.

This trial relates to this property. If you suffered out-of-pocket loss, I raised questions about this, for example, if you paid an attorney to defend a foreclosure action that was dismissed because it wasn't properly brought, that is arguably damages that you could seek to recover.

To the extent that you argue that somehow this wrongful foreclosure action impaired the value of the property in that you suffered a loss, you can seek that, although you still have the property. You didn't lose it. I understand that a successor owner of the note or loan servicer is seeking now to foreclose but --

MR. REED: They presented a demand. That is correct.

THE COURT: All right. I want to be clear, I'm not precluding you from seeking economic losses that focus -- if you can demonstrate that you suffered economic loss relating to this property as a result of wrongful conduct of the defendant, you can seek to recover it -- by defendant, I'm meaning the debtor -- you can seek to recover it.

What I am not going to permit you to do is to try and

bring in -- and I read this in some of your earlier papers
before I ruled on the objection, that you were claiming that
this put a cloud -- this wasn't the term you used -- it
affected your credit, thereby preventing you from engaging in
other business opportunities. That's not going to be part of
this trial.

So what I was reluctant to do -- I was aghast when I saw your letter saying that you anticipated twenty-seven fact witnesses. Whether you need three experts or not, I'm not prepared to say, okay? That isn't the focus of my concern for now. But I will tell you, we're going forward on the schedule that I set.

You will look at your list again and if you, in good faith, believe that all twenty-seven fact witnesses relate to facts concerning this specific property and your losses resulting from it, the trust can go ahead and take their depositions, okay?

But here is what I am going to require of each side at this point. First, with respect to the mediation request, I'm a big believer in mediation, but I also believe the parties have to be sufficiently close where a mediator can bridge the difference. That's point one.

Second, it's important that not only your claim, that all of the remaining claims be resolved as soon as possible.

So I'm going to deny your request to compel mediation. We're

going to go forward with the contested evidentiary hearing on the schedule that I've set.

What I am going to require, and I know that Mr.

Wishnew said he disclosed to you the one witness that the trust intends to call, but I am going to require that each side provide the other by Thursday of this week, 5 p.m. Thursday, with the identity of the witnesses -- it sounds like you've each done that; last known business or residence address -- I didn't require that previously, so you weren't obligated to give it before but I am going to require it now, Mr. Reed; a short narrative statement of the expected direct testimony of each witness, so that -- and that's not a lengthy document but I want each of you to know the subjects and briefly, the expected testimony of the fact witnesses. On that basis, the trust can decide who it wants to depose and who not.

I'm making clear that any fact witnesses you call, Mr. Reed, will only be permitted to give testimony relating to this specific property, wrongful foreclosure -- I'm shorthanding that -- the debtors' efforts to foreclose on the property, any economic losses that you believe were caused by such wrongful conduct, if the witness is providing evidence with respect to that.

With respect to the experts, do you have -- I thought you had said at the last hearing that you had expert reports.

I am not clear on that, Mr. Reed.

1 MR. REED: That was one of them but, you know, he's 2 related to credit and -- which relates to other business issues 3 and this house. 4 THE COURT: Okay. That's not going to happen, Mr. 5 I'm telling you right now. So you can go back and 6 rethink how many experts you need. I will only hear testimony 7 from fact or expert witnesses that relate specifically to this property: wrongful foreclosure, damages suffered as a result, 8 damages relating to this property -- economic or other damages 9 10 relating to this property. I'm not going to hear testimony about what you believe was the impact of this alleged wrongful 11 12 foreclosure. 13 In part, Mr. Reed, the Court, and like I said, made 14 comments about this at the hearing, you haven't paid a single mortgage payment since -- I'm blanking on the date -- 2009, I 15 don't know, somewhere in --16 17 MR. REED: And may I address that? 18 THE COURT: No, not yet. 19 MR. REED: Well --20 THE COURT: Not yet. 21 MR. REED: Okay. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So if you're unhappy with the 23 outcome at the end, you'll have your appellate rights, but 24 that's what's happening. Okay.

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So the other thing I was reluctant to do until I saw

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that you wanted to call thirty witnesses is we're going to do this as what I refer to as a timed trial. Let me explain what that is.

I am allocating to each side six hours to each side over the course of two days. You have six hours to use for all opening statement, direct examination, and cross-examination of witnesses and closing argument. The trust, likewise, has six hours. You use it as you wish. You will be advised after each morning -- halfway through the morning when we take a break, lunch time, mid-afternoon, how much time you've used, how much time you have left.

I believe I am quite familiar with what underlies this matter and I think that twelve hours for the whole hearing is more than ample time for the presentation of all of the evidence with respect to this dispute.

Now, with respect to exhibits, I've already provided when they're supposed to be exchanged. Mr. Wishnew, I fully expect that where there is no reasonable basis to dispute authenticity of the documents, that you're going to stipulate -- relevance is going to be confined to what I've said. It's got to relate to this specific property, not whatever business ventures Mr. Reed thinks were hindered by the foreclosure efforts with respect to this property.

But if it relates to this property, I fully anticipate that the trust will bend over backwards to assure that I'm not

going to have to hear foundational testimony through the admission of documents.

MR. WISHNEW: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Reed, you wanted to respond to some comments I made. I asked you to wait until I had finished but go ahead, you've got the floor.

MR. REED: Thank you, Your Honor. To the comment that was made in court and today about the years of nonpayment of the mortgage, there is no -- I have to say this and I want you to think about what I am going to say because you've jumped on me many times and I can appreciate what it appears to be for you and I think that I'm not -- I'm chasing a headwind in regard to the overall damage that has occurred to me. So perhaps it is an appellate matter.

But to that -- setting that aside, at the end of the day, there is a bill that has to be paid. It's being presented by the noteholder now. It will be paid in one way or another, one fashion or another. My intention is not to go bankrupt over this. It's like staying at a hotel for a week. When you check out, you have to pay. There's been no economic benefit to me. As a matter of fact, it's been harmful because there are penalties, interest, interest upon interest, and it all would not have occurred but for this situation.

So it's very frustrating and -- to hear it. I hear what you're saying. I understand it.

But in this case, I -- it is not relevant, appropriate. It's -- I don't think it makes any sense, because it's not -- I did not get a free lunch. If you're suggesting that I sat in the house for six months and I will never have to pay that, that is not an appropriate statement, you know, the -- at all. And it just is -- I mean, if the noteholder's going to forgive my debt, sure, then I've gotten a free ride, perhaps.

I don't think so, because it's been at the expense of other things. But I -- it's just -- that's what I wanted to respond to. It's not --

THE COURT: Let -- and that's fine, Mr. Reed. I want to make one thing clear to the debtor -- to the trust. If I didn't think that you had asserted a viable claim for relief, I would have sustained their objection to everything. I believe, and that's what I wrote in the order, that you had properly asserted a claim -- viable claim. Whether you recover, I don't know. How much you recover, I don't know.

So we wouldn't be going -- I wouldn't be taking the time to go through this exercise just for the sake of giving you two more days in court. That's not what I'm trying to do, Mr. Reed. I believe that you set out a proper basis for a claim against the trust. They disagreed with that. They filed objections. Obviously you could agree or disagree. I'm not asking for your agreement with my ruling.

I found that you have properly asserted certain claims: negligence claim; New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act claim; possibly a breach of contract claim. You asserted a claim for punitive damages based on actual malice. That survived. Okay? So I obviously was persuaded by your arguments that you have stated a claim.

What I'm trying -- what I'm saying clearly, and you can disagree and if you're unsatisfied with the ultimate outcome, you'll appeal. You have that right. But the issues before me, I believe, and I'm determining, are properly focused on whatever damages or injury you've suffered as a result of the foreclosure action that the debtor commenced. Okay?

The New Jersey court dismissed their foreclosure action for the reasons that it did. Okay? And I'm guided, in part, by what that court did. Okay? So you have certain --

MR. REED: I'm sorry, I didn't hear that last sentence.

THE COURT: The New Jersey court dismissed their foreclosure action. And I'm guided, in part, by what the New Jersey court did. You prevailed in getting the foreclosure action dismissed. You've told me in court that you had a lawyer and incurred legal fees in connection with that. I'm not saying that that defines the limit of what potential recovery would be.

If you've suffered economic loss that you can

demonstrate -- when I focus on the fact that you haven't paid any mortgage payments, the reason I focus on that is -- and I alluded to it in my written order -- I think it makes it not impossible but much more difficult for you to recover any other -- certain categories of damages.

I dismissed -- I sustained the objection to the malicious prosecution claim, in part because I believe that the record established that the debtors could properly commence foreclosure. They obviously -- at least they certainly didn't persuade the New Jersey court that they did it right, and they've never persuaded me they did it right. They've never, to this day -- and I think it probably is too late in the day to come -- it is too late in the day to come forward and show, oh, we just found the notice of intent to foreclose. We hadn't found it for all these years, but now we found it. Okay?

The New Jersey court ruled on that already. So but -- okay. That's all I'm going to say about it now.

What I -- let me come back to what both sides need to do. Okay. By Thursday at 5 o'clock, you need to disclose to each other the names of the witnesses that you expect to call at the trial and a brief narrative summary of the expected direct testimony, so that you can each see what the subjects are. It needs to relate to the facts surrounding the wrongful foreclosure or damages that you believe you suffered as a result of it.

On the debtors' part, they've told you who it is. I expect them to tell you as well what the expected narrative testimony is. It's brief, okay? And then you can decide if you want to depose them.

Have you had any success in finding a lawyer, Mr. Reed?

MR. REED: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Have you had any -- when you were last here you indicated you were trying to obtain -- find a lawyer to represent you?

MR. REED: I actually do, Your Honor. I have someone who wants to take it on contingency, who's appeared in your court in the Enron matter. They're a nationally known attorney.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. REED: On contingency. His name is Barry
Himmelstein, and he has ECF registration active in your court.
And but he has a problem. His mother's dying of liver cancer,
they expect her to die in the middle of September, and he's
blocked out September to deal with his mother. And I don't
know -- I mean, I -- you know, he wants to do this. He's
reviewed it all. He's very engaged in it, and I told him, I
said I don't know what to say. He said -- you know, you were
very firm about that date, and he said well, tell the judge
that I want to do this, that I'm interested in doing this. And

he just wouldn't get on the phone with me today, because of that -- that conflict. But he is -- you know, we have come to economic terms. He has reviewed the file. He is -- he is a bankruptcy and class action attorney of national standing. And has, again, appeared in that court in Enron, and has active ECF.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Reed, if -- whether he's going to be -- is interested in taking the case, now that I have made clear what the permissible issues for recovery of damages are, you need to talk to him about it. If the attorney writes a letter to the Court and files it on ECF, give it to the debtors' counsel -- the Trust's counsel, indicating that he's prepared to appear on your behalf and prosecute the claim, and without going into much detail, explain that because of a serious family health issue, he is unable to do it -- conduct a hearing in September, before he actually makes an appearance, I will consider rescheduling the evidentiary hearing.

I'm not going to do it unless I have the commitment from a lawyer that he is ready, willing, and able to undertake this matter, and the only thing that prevents him from doing a trial on September 15th and 16th is a serious health issue of a family member and that he is prepared to appear on your behalf and prosecute the claim if the evidentiary hearing is scheduled for -- for better or worse, I mean, it's very hard, having lived through this at various points myself, to know, when you

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have a very seriously ill family member, what the course is
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    going to be.
             But I will -- I'm not committing today, but I will
 3
    tell you -- what I'm not prepared --
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             MR. REED: I hear you and I --
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             THE COURT: What I'm not prepared to do is just do it
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    on -- adjourn it now, and maybe he'll appear and maybe he
    doesn't appear. If I have something --
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 9
             MR. REED: I agree.
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             THE COURT: -- in writing that says I'm ready,
    willing, and able to do this, here's my problem about doing it
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12
    on the schedule you've set.
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             MR. REED: Your Honor, to that end, you had indicated
    that I should tell him that it's limited to this property and
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    the damage relating to this particular property. What law may
    I -- is there any law or doctrine that I might cite to him to
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17
    tell him why it would be limited to that?
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             THE COURT: Order the transcript --
             MR. REED: You know, a discussion --
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             THE COURT: Order the transcript from today. I just
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21
    ruled.
22
             In my view, Mr. Reed, any other damages would be
    speculative and not recoverable in this action -- in this
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24
    claim. This relates to alleged wrongful foreclosure with
    respect to a specific property. Any other -- in my view, any
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other business opportunities you may have had, and maybe you 1 2 did, and I hope you did, is far too speculative to permit recovery on the claims that survive on the basis they've 3 4 survived. So I will give you until -- I'm not going to back off 5 6 in requiring by Thursday at 5 the exchange of the identity of 7 the witnesses to testify on the subjects that I've indicated and the brief narrative summaries of the expected direct 8 9 testimony. 10 Do you believe you can have a letter from this proposed counsel by Thursday at 5 as well? 11 12 MR. REED: I would hope so, because we communicate via 13 cell phone and e-mail. I would hope that he and I could talk 14 later tonight and into tomorrow and try and resolve this. THE COURT: Okay. Then I'm going to set the Thursday 15 at 5 as the deadline also for that letter. If I don't have it, 16 17 we're going forward on the schedule that I've indicated. 18 Mr. Wishnew, when you get the list -- I mean, you just have to fire ahead and if you want to take depositions, you 19 know how to do it. Serve the --20 21 MR. REED: Your Honor --22 THE COURT: -- serve them with subpoenas and take your 23 depositions. MR. WISHNEW: One question, Your Honor. I mean, in 24

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terms of -- we obviously would like the benefit of having

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responses to our written discovery before we take depositions.

THE COURT: Well, the problem you have, Mr. Wishnew, is you served written discovery, but the hearing's going to be over before the responses to written discovery are due. So I expect both sides -- I entered an order that specifically dealt with providing -- exchanging documents each side anticipates using at trial. I don't see the point in -- at this stage, in lengthening the schedule, providing for written discovery.

So serve a trial subpoena for documents if you want.

That you don't have to -- you're not subject to the thirty-day requirements.

MR. WISHNEW: Understood, Your Honor.

MR. REED: Well, I -- could you repeat that, Your Honor, what you said?

THE COURT: Sure. On a contested matter, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the most part apply in a contested matter. So the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for interrogatories, requests for admissions, requests for production of documents. Those rules typically provide thirty days to respond to a written request.

In light of the expedited schedule that the Court has set, service of interrogatories now, does not permit sufficient time -- the responses would be due after we have a hearing.

Yes, I could shorten time. But what I'm -- the way we're going forward, if Mr. Wishnew wishes to take your deposition or other

depositions, then he can take the depositions.

With respect to production of documents, he can serve a trial subpoena, and it's not going to be subject to the same thirty-day requirement.

MR. REED: Oh, boy, I am very sorry. I don't know what happened. I heard Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

THE COURT: Okay, so you missed part of what I was saying. I heard your question. And I won't go through it all other than to say that Mr. Wishnew indicated he served written discovery on you. Ordinarily you'd have thirty days to respond, but your responses aren't going to be due until this hearing is over.

If Mr. Wishnew wants documents from you, he can serve a subpoena for the documents. Hopefully, you will just both of you agree not to have -- at least as between you, not to have to go the subpoena route, but I'm going to leave it to you.

Mr. Wishnew, take his deposition, if you want his deposition. And as to the others, I'm ordering that the identity of the witnesses confined to the issues I described, Thursday at 5 o'clock. If you have prospective counsel lined up and he sends a letter to the Court -- I would also ask that you e-mail it to chambers. He ought to file it on ECF, if he has an ECF number, but e-mail it to one of my law clerks so we can see it.

Mr. Wishnew, if he has counsel ready, willing, and

able to take it, but for serious family health issue, you ought to let us know whether you're prepared to consent to adjourning the hearing to permit that. I'm not going to open up the discovery -- don't think that that's going to be a door to opening up interrogatories and other written discovery.

We're going to proceed with whatever discovery does take place in the fashion that I've said. So an adjournment will not alter that.

MR. WISHNEW: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I expect to enter a written order -- it'll be tomorrow when it gets entered, I think -- just simply referring to my rulings over the phone today, with respect to the limited subjects of testimony at the trial, a requirement that each side disclose the identity -- and I am going to require the contact information. If it's going forward on the schedule, I don't want people to have to -- I don't Mr. Wishnew and the Trust to begin a search for where it can find all of the witnesses that Mr. Reed has provided.

So I'm going to require that you provide last known business or residential addresses for your witnesses, both fact and expert.

MR. WISHNEW: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, if I may address one more question --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WISHNEW: -- which is the -- I'm not sure if

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chambers has received the reconsideration motion that Mr. Reed
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    served on us Friday evening.
             THE COURT: I haven't seen it. My law clerks are
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    indicating they have not seen it either.
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             MR. WISHNEW: Okay. Then I will hold my question
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    until chambers receives it.
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             THE COURT: Okay. We will look at it when we receive
    it. I don't anticipate adjourning a hearing because of a
 8
    reconsideration motion.
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10
             MR. WISHNEW: Very good. Thank you.
             THE COURT: Mr. Reed, anything else you want to raise
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    today?
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             MR. REED: Again, I'm sorry, the last sentence, you
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    don't expect to what?
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             THE COURT: I don't expect to delay the hearing in
    light of --
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17
             MR. REED: Oh, okay.
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             THE COURT: -- a reconsideration motion.
             MR. REED: Sure.
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             THE COURT: We'll --
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21
             MR. REED: Should I check, Your Honor, with FedEx on
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    that reconsideration motion, as it was guaranteed by 3 p.m.
    Friday. So should I check on that? Is it allowed that you
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    would not have that?
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             THE COURT: No, because if you -- if you send it in
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paper, which is ordinarily how you would send it, the clerks --1 and the clerk office receives it, it then has to be scanned and 2 filed on ECF and so there's a time lag when pro se parties --3 4 I'm not faulting you for that -- there's frequently a time lag between the time that you send a paper document and it actually 5 6 gets scanned and then entered on the docket. 7 MR. REED: Is there something I should do to get on 8 that electronic? 9 THE COURT: Well, you can't. If you have a lawyer, he 10 will. 11 MR. REED: Okay. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Reed, I'm not faulting you for not having your reconsideration motion. I just don't have it. 13 14 MR. REED: I understand, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 16 MR. REED: Okay. 17 THE COURT: I encourage -- Mr. Wishnew, I encourage you to keep communicating with Mr. Reed, see if you can resolve 18 19 as many of the factual issues -- look, I encourage you both to 20 enter into stipulated facts. It'll speed the hearing. 21 also, obviously, as to the authenticity and/or admissibility of 22 documents. Hopefully, we won't be spending trial time doing that, 23 24 unless there's a good-faith basis to believe that there's

questions as to authenticity of documents. Relevance issues

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1	I'll rule on during the hearing. Okay?	
2	MR. WISHNEW: Absolutely, Your Honor.	
3	THE COURT: All right, we're adjourned.	
4	MR. REED: Thank you.	
5	MR. WISHNEW: Thank you, Your Honor.	
6	(Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 5:26 PM)	
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